

‘*Micro-Édition Archives et Documents*’

L'INSTITUT d'Ethnologie, Musée de l'Homme, Paris, vient de publier, sous la direction de MM. les Professeurs A. Leroi-Gourhan et J. Guiart, une collection d'*Archives et Documents* sur microfiches. Cette collection se propose, en effet, de diffuser des notes appartenant à des archives de chercheurs dont l'intérêt scientifique exige qu'elles soient mises à la disposition du public spécialisé, de publier des thèses ou diplômes restés malencontreusement inédits, de communiquer des études dont les données recueillies sur le terrain peuvent permettre aux ethnologues de contrôler ou d'enrichir leurs propres informations. Un matériel documentaire brut sera donc conservé: corpus de traditions orales, récits relatant pratiques et coutumes, relevés généalogiques, ensembles d'autant plus précieux qu'ils témoignent de sociétés en voie de disparition.

Paraîtra deux fois par an une série de textes. La première série de cette collection comprend vingt et un textes. Sous le chapitre 'Archives' sont publiés des matériaux bruts, et sous celui de 'Documents' les thèses, diplômes et études diverses. Pour faciliter la lecture, une note explicative ou une courte analyse de contenu précède le texte original de l'ouvrage. La référence de chaque ouvrage a été codifiée selon des principes simples.

Un abonnement d'un an (120 microfiches) peut être souscrit à Institut d'Ethnologie, Musée de l'Homme, Palais de Chaillot, Place du Trocadéro, Paris XVI. Zone franc: 500 F. Pays hors de la zone franc: 100 dollars.

‘*The African Review*’

*The African Review*, a Journal of African Politics, Development, and International Affairs, is to appear four times a year from the Department of Political Science of the University of Dar es Salaam, editorial responsibility being vested primarily in a board consisting of faculty members and students of the department, with associate and regional editors from other parts of Africa and from other continents. The journal aims to provide a forum for the examination of the factors essential for the attainment of an advanced level of development and particular attention will be paid to the phenomena of imperialism and neo-colonialism. It will explore alternative African solutions to African problems and appeals to African scholars to contribute their understanding of their continent and its people.

The first issue (March 1971) contains contributions by Ali Sendaro and Irene Brown, David E. Apter and Martin R. Doornbos, Okwudiba Nnoli, N. M. Shamuyarira, Carl G. Rosberg, David B. Abernethy, J. F. Rweyemamu, and Lionel Cliffe. Information regarding contributions and subscriptions may be obtained from: The Editors, *The African Review*, P.O. Box 35042, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

*Professor W. H. Whiteley, 1924-72*

THE Institute deeply regrets to record the death of Professor Wilfred Whiteley. His colleague, Professor A. N. Tucker, has kindly contributed the following appreciation of his distinguished career:

On Sunday, 16 April 1972, only a few days after delivering the Hans Wolff Memorial Lecture at the University of Indiana, Professor Wilfred Howell Whiteley ('Wilf' to all his friends) suddenly died at the tragically early age of 47. The African academic world was stunned at the news, for, if there was one trait which distinguished this remarkable and lovable personality, it was his outstanding vitality.

Born on 19 November 1924 in Liverpool, and educated at King Edward School, Birmingham, and Lancaster Royal Grammar School, he saw war service in the Fleet Air Arm. His subsequent academic life may be said to encompass four phases.

The economics and anthropology phase began as a student at the London School of

Economics, from which he graduated in 1949 in anthropology, and took him to the post of Government Anthropologist in Tanganyika. From the beginning he was closely associated with the International African Institute, and contributed a volume on the *Bemba and Related Peoples of Northern Rhodesia* to the Institute's Ethnographic Survey of Africa in 1951.

It was during this period that he made contact with the linguistic side at the School of Oriental and African Studies, and the second phase of his interests turned in this direction when, in 1952, he joined the East African Institute of Social Research in Makerere under Dr. Audrey Richards. He became Secretary of the almost moribund Interterritorial Language (Swahili) Committee which had been moved to Makerere for resuscitation (it is now flourishing in Dar es Salaam as the Institute of Swahili Research), and edited its *Bulletin* (later *Journal*). He initiated a policy of Swahili dialect research (Mvita, Mtang'ata, Pemba) with H. E. Lambert (who contributed Vumba, Jomvu, Chifundi), while the various articles he wrote at this time showed the early merging of linguistics, sociology, and politics which characterized his later works. His interest in Swahili literature and especially poetry, was also much in evidence in this period, as witness *The Dialect and Verse of Pemba: an Introduction* (Kampala, 1958), while with Abdul Karim bin Jumaliddini he produced the socio-historical poem 'Utenzi wa vita vya Maji-Maji' (*JEASC*, 1957). He also prepared the Swahili text and wrote the translation of the autobiography of Tippu Tib (1958-9).

This period also saw a rising interest in other East African languages: *Studies in Iraqw* (EAISR, 1953), *A Short Description of Item Categories in Iraqw* (EALB, 1958), *The Structure of the Kuria Verbal and its Position in the Sentence* (Ph.D. thesis [unpublished] 1955), with M. G. Muli: *A Practical Introduction to Kamba* (O.U.P., 1962), with A. F. Gutkind: *A Linguistic Bibliography of East Africa* (EAISR, 1954), and articles on Kuria, Gusii and Yao.

In 1959 he was appointed to the Readership in Bantu Languages at the School of Oriental and African Studies, received the title of Professor in 1965, took over the Headship of the Department of Africa in 1968 (including the Editorship of *African Language Studies*) and the Chair of Bantu Languages in 1970 on the retirement of Professor Malcolm Guthrie. It was in this period that he revealed those qualities which so endeared him to both colleagues and students. In the whirl of his own activities he always seemed to have time for their personal as well as academic problems, though they occasionally found themselves targets for his somewhat puckish sense of humour.

This period also saw the international recognition of his status, with three Professorships: one in London (at SOAS), another at Wisconsin (1963-4), where he inaugurated the teaching of Swahili, and a third at Dar es Salaam (1964-7), where he re-established the reconstituted Institute of Social Research, resuming the Editorship of its *Journal*, and inaugurated a Department of Languages. He also collaborated with the Ministry of Education in the setting up of an annual 'Swahili Workshop' to encourage the teaching of Swahili in primary schools. He was largely instrumental in the development of linguistic projects in Nairobi and Makerere, was consulted on language matters by both Leningrad and Warsaw, and was outside examiner for Swahili in both York and Legon (Ghana).

This was also the phase of intense research and some of his best publications: *A Study of Yao Sentences* (O.U.P., 1966), *Some Problems of Transitivity in Swahili* (SOAS, 1968), *Swahili: the Rise of a National Language* (Methuen, 1969)—a 'best-seller' in East Africa—and many articles on such topics as linguistic research and methodology, language policies of independent African states, and multilingualism.

With Professors Evans-Pritchard and Godfrey Lienhardt he helped to edit *The Oxford Library of African Literature*, a series of which at least a dozen volumes are already out, and himself edited and wrote the introduction to *A Selection of African Prose: 1. Traditional Oral Texts; 2. Written Prose* (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1964), and also contributed items in Iraqw, Kuria, Swahili, and Makonde.

His anthropological—or rather sociological—bent now combined with his linguistic interests in the socio-linguistic studies which he inaugurated in what could be regarded as the final phase. He was a member of the Executive Committee and Editorial Board of *Language in Society*, a new international journal of socio-linguistics published by the University of Pennsylvania. He was on the Advisory Committee and helped to promote the *Survey of Language Use and Language Teaching in Eastern Africa* (1967–71), covering Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Zambia. He was the Director of the Kenya Survey and edited its Report—due soon for publication.

He was Chairman of the International African Institute's Seminar on 'Problems of Multilingualism', held at the University of Dar es Salaam in 1968, and edited the volume of studies contributed to it: *Language Use and Social Change* (O.U.P., 1971). At the time of his death, he had just been appointed to the Institute's Council, where the breadth of his interests in many fields and the affection and high esteem in which he was held in East Africa would have made his contribution of inestimable value.

His personal hobbies and interests were varied and were pursued with the same energy as his academic studies. He was an enthusiastic bird-watcher and specialized in wild flower and natural history photography, some of his pictures being accepted for publication. It was not unusual for him to go off at a moment's notice to France in search of wild orchids. He was interested in good food and wine, medieval architecture, and Bartok. But above all his deep love for East Africa coloured his life, and he was never happy if away from it for too long.

For several years, after a serious attack of virus pneumonia, he was aware of his heart condition. With some people this would be a call for restraint, but that would have been against his nature. If anything his zest for life was increased—until suddenly it was all over, and his numbed colleagues faced a future without him.